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**Nombre del trabajo: Unit Activity #2 - Unit
3**

Materia: INGLES

Grado: CUARTO CUATRIMESTRE

Grupo: BRH05EMC0120-A

Comitán de Domínguez Chiapas a 01 de noviembre de 2021.

Superlatives are used to express the highest degree of quality. We use a superlative adjective to describe

- After superlatives we use "in" with places (towns, buildings, etc.)

Example: what is the longest river in the world?

- We also use "in" for organizations and groups of people (a class/ team/ company)

Example: Who is the best student in the class?

- We use "of" for a period of time.

Example: What is the hottest month of the year?

Irregular forms

Good the best

Example: She's the best singer in the world.

Bad the worst

Example: He's the worst football player.

Far farthest

Example: Seattle is the farthest city from here.

El grado superlativo

El grado superlativo denota la calidad en el grado más alto y como en español, se usa "the" delante del adjetivo en la forma superlativa (véase más adelante).

Ejemplos:

Juan is the fastest .(Juan es el más rápido.)

Angela's room is the cleanest.(La habitación de Angela es la más limpia.)

I am the tallest.(Soy el más alto.)

New York is the biggest city in the United States.(Nueva York es la ciudad más grande de los Estados Unidos.)

Nota: Si el adjetivo es posesivo, no se usa "the". Además no se usa "the" si comparamos algo con si mismo.

Ejemplos:

His smartest student is Lisa.(Su estudiante más lista es Lisa.)

New York is coldest in January.(Nueva York es más frío en enero.)

Form (Forma)

Hay unas reglas para formar el comparativo y superlativo.

1. Para adjetivos de una sílaba:

2. Para adjetivos de una sílaba que terminan en "e":

3. Para adjetivos de una sílaba que terminan en consonante + vocal + consonante:

4. Para adjetivos de dos sílabas que terminan en "y":

5. Para adjetivos de dos o más sílabas:

6. Adjetivos irregulares:

Exercise 1. Complete the sentences. Use a superlative or comparative. Completa las oraciones usando superlativos o comparativos.

1. We stayed at **the cheapest** hotel in the town (**cheap**).

2. Our hotel was **cheaper** than all the others in the town (**cheap**).

3. The United States is very large but Canada is **larger** (**large**).

4. What's the **longest** river in the world? (**long**).

5. He was a bit depressed yesterday but he looks **happier** today (**happy**).

6. Today it's an awful day. It is **the worst** day of my life (**bad**).

7. What is **the most popular** sport in your country? (**popular**).
8. Everest is **the highest** mountain in the world (**high**).
9. This is **the most enjoyable** holidays we have ever had (**enjoyable**).
10. I prefer this chair to the other one. It's **the most comfortable** (**comfortable**).

Exercise 2. Complete the chart. Completa la table con el **comparativo o superlativo** faltante.

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
cold	colder	the coldest
high	higher	The highest
hot	hotter	the hottest
dangerous	the most dangerous	The most dangerous
good	better	The best
bad	worse	worst

Exercise 3. Write the adjectives in brackets in the **superlative form**.

1. Samantha is the (pretty) **prettiest** girl that Paul has ever met.
2. I think that King Kong was the (bad) **worst** film ever!
3. Mounth Everest is the (high) **highest** mountain in the world.
4. Our English teacher is the (good) **best** teacher ever!
5. My room is the (clean) **cleanest** room in my house.
6. Ron is the (clever) **the most clever** person I've ever met.
7. The Millenium Star is one of the (expensive) **the most expensive** diamonds in the world.
8. David is **the nicest** (nice) of the three brothers.
9. Why do you always buy the **most expensive** (expensive) dress in the shop?
10. What's **the quickest** (quick) way to get to the town centre?
11. I think Venice is **the most beautiful** (beautiful) city in the world.
12. Sarah is **the friendliest** (friendly) girl in my office.
13. Chemistry is my **worst** (bad) subject.
14. I think Imagine is **the best** (good) song John Lennon wrote.

GRAMMAR - Too and enough

- "Too" and "enough" modify adjectives, adverbs and nouns.

"Too" means more than what is needed. "Enough" means sufficient.

Examples (adjectives): He is too old to play football with the kids.

Dave is intelligent enough to do the right thing.

Examples (adverbs): You're not working fast enough.

I don't have enough time.

Examples (nouns): He has too many friends.

He has too much patience.

- "Enough" comes after adjectives and adverbs:

Example (adjective): He isn't old enough to watch this program.

Example (adverb): We're not walking quickly enough.

- "Enough" may also precede nouns:

Example: We have enough money.

- "Too" comes before adjectives and adverbs:

Example (adjective): It's too hot to wear that coat.

Example (adverb): I was driving too fast.

- "Too" may also come before nouns when it is used with the expressions "too much" and "too many".

"Too much" is used before uncountable nouns.

Example: There is too much salt in this food.

- "Too many" is used before countable nouns.

Example: There are too many students in this classroom.

Exercise 4. Complete the sentences with “too” or “enough”.

1. I'm leaving the coffee to cool for a minute because it is too hot to drink.
2. He isn't strong enough to lift that heavy box.
3. There aren't enough policemen in our town.
4. Do you have enough information to help me with this problem?
5. It is too difficult to do for a little child.
6. I do not have enough time to prepare dinner.
7. I'm not buying the car because it is too expensive.
8. He isn't working hard enough to pass the exam.
9. My mum can't sleep because she drinks too much coffee.
10. She isn't old enough to start driving.

GRAMMAR - Adverbs

- An adverb is a word used to modify a verb, an adjective, or another adverb.

For example:

She swims quickly.

(Here, the adverb “quickly” modifies the verb swims.)

She swims extremely quickly.

(Here, the adverb “extremely” modifies the adverb quickly.)

She is an extremely quick swimmer.

(Here, the adverb “extremely” modifies the adjective “quick”.)

- Many adverbs are formed from adjectives. The basic rule is that -ly is added to the end of the adjective:

For example: slow- slowly.

- If the adjective already ends in -y, the -y usually changes to -i.

Example: unnecessary- unnecessarily.

- If the adjective ends with a consonant followed by -le, replace the final -e with -y on its own:

Example: terrible- terribly

Exercise 5. Complete the sentences with an adverb or an adjective. Use the words in the box.

quickly safe brilliant loudly late careless hard happy easy slowly

1. The bus drove **safe** over the bridge.
2. You mustn't talk **loudly** in a theatre.
3. A **careless** person drove into that tree yesterday.
4. Many people think Pierce Brosnan is a **brilliant** actor.
5. If you're **happy**, I'm happy.
6. Gretchen works **hard** on her homework every night.
7. The train leaves at 6.00. Don't be **late**
8. I can smell gas. Is it **safe** in here?
9. I couldn't do the first question, but the second question was **easy**
10. The girl walked **quickly** through the park.

Exercise 6. Write a sentence with each one of the adverbs given.

1. loudly she speaks loudly
2. Politely The children smiled politely at the visitor's pleasantries
3. early he arrives early to the reunion
4. well im doing well at school